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United States Department of Agriculture
Agricultural Adjustment Administration
Southern Region
March 24, 1936

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS CONCERNING THE SOIL CONSERVATION PROGRAM FOR THE SOUTHERN REGION FOR 1936

The following questions and answers are given to illustrate the operation of the new Soil Conservation Program in the Southern Region for 1936 under the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act of February 29, 1936.

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PURPOSES OF THE PROGRAM

1. Q. What are the objectives of the 1936 Soil Conservation Program?
   A. The objectives are:
   (1) To preserve and improve soil fertility;
   (2) To promote the economic use and conservation of land;
   (3) To reduce the exploitation, wasteful, and unscientific use of soil resources;
   (4) To protect rivers and harbors against the results of soil erosion.

2. Q. How will the 1936 Soil Conservation Program bring about soil conservation and improvement?
   A. By encouraging farmers to plant soil-building and soil-conserving crops and to adopt soil-building and soil-conserving practices.

3. Q. What funds are available for carrying out the provisions of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act?
   A. The Act authorizes annual appropriations of not more than $500,000,000. The amount expected to be available for the 1936 program is approximately $470,000,000.

4. Q. How will the funds appropriated be apportioned in 1936?
   A. The Act directs that: On determining the amount to be apportioned to each State, the Secretary shall take into consideration the acreage and value of the major soil-depleting and major export crops produced in the respective States during a representative period and the acreage and productivity of land devoted to agricultural production (including dairy products) in the respective States during a representative period.

5. Q. How are consumers of agricultural products protected under the Act?
   A. The Act provides that due regard shall be given to the maintenance

of a continuous and stable supply of agricultural commodities adequate to meet consumers' demands at prices fair to both consumers and producers and to the production of supplies of food and fibers adequate to maintain normal domestic human consumption.

6. Q. What is the annual average acreage of soil-depleting crops in the United States?
   A. About 300,000,000 acres.

7. Q. What is the average annual acreage of soil-building and soil-conserving crops in the United States?
   A. About 100,000,000 acres.

8. Q. What is the goal for soil-building and soil-conserving crops in 1936?
   A. To increase soil-building and soil-conserving crops by about 30,000,000 acres.

9. Q. How can the program be made effective?
   A. Through the whole-hearted cooperation of producers, committeemen, and others affected by the program.

10. Q. Why was a new national program for agriculture formulated?
    A. That part of the Agricultural Adjustment Act dealing with contracts between the Secretary of Agriculture and producers was declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court on January 6, 1936. The Congress and farmers felt that another national program was necessary to maintain gains already made and to conserve and improve the soil.

11. Q. Will the Secretary of Agriculture enter into contracts with producers under the Soil Conservation Program?
    A. No. Cooperation by producers must be purely voluntary.

12. Q. Where can a producer obtain information about the program?
    A. From County Extension offices and the county and community committees.

PUTTING THE PROGRAM INTO OPERATION

13. Q. Who is to administer the program?
    A. The Agricultural Adjustment Administration, the State Extension Service, a State committee of which the majority of the members are producers, and county and community committeemen.

14. Q. Do producers have any voice in the administration of the program?
    A. Yes. Through membership in the county association.

15. Q. Who are members of the county association?
A. Any person owning or operating a farm, the homestead or the farm operating headquarters of which is situated in the county, is considered a member, but any person shall cease to be a member if he fails to file a work sheet within the period specified by the Secretary for filing such work sheet or fails to qualify for a grant.

16. Q. Who is entitled to vote at meetings of the association?
A. Only members of the association.

17. Q. What is the county committee?
A. The county committee is composed of three members who must be members of the association and must have been previously elected chairmen of their respective community committees.

18. Q. What are the duties of the county committee?
A. The duties are as follows:
(1) Review all documents filed with them and make recommendations to the Secretary;
(2) Hold hearings and conduct such investigations as may be necessary in the performance of its duties; and
(3) Perform such other duties as may be prescribed by the Secretary.

19. Q. What is the community committee?
A. The community committee is composed of three members elected from the members of the association living in the respective community.

20. Q. What are the duties of the community committee?
A. The duties are as follows:
(1) Assist in preparing, checking, receiving, and approving all documents submitted by producers;
(2) Make recommendations for payments; and
(3) Ascertain and report when requested by the county committee the total acreage and production of soil-depleting crops and acreage utilization of land on farms, and obtain such other data as may be necessary.

21. Q. Who is the representative of the Secretary in the county in regard to the county association?
A. The county agricultural agent shall be the representative of the Secretary in all matters affecting the association unless otherwise provided by the Secretary.

22. Q. What are the principal forms to be used in 1936 for the Soil Conservation Program by producers?
A. (1) A work sheet, giving the location of the farm and use of the land in 1935.

(2) An application for a grant at a later date, showing the use of the land in 1936.

23. Q. What is the purpose of the work sheet?
A. The purpose of the work sheet is to obtain a survey of farming conditions and practices and to help the producer plan his farming operations so that he may participate in the Soil Conservation Program for 1936.

24. Q. Who may fill out the work sheet?
A. Any producer who is an owner, landlord, cash tenant, standing or fixed-rent tenant, or share tenant operating the entire farm.

25. Q. What is done with work sheets after the producers have submitted them?
A. They are turned over to the community and county committees.

26. Q. Can an owner or landlord submit a work sheet covering a farm being operated by a cash tenant, or standing or fixed-rent tenant?
A. No.

27. Q. Should a producer who owns, operates or controls more than one farm in the same county submit a work sheet covering each of his farms?
A. Yes.

28. Q. May a share tenant who is renting land from two or more owners or landlords sign a work sheet covering all such land?
A. No, but he must sign a work sheet covering each tract of land.

29. Q. If the producer's farm is mortgaged must the person holding the mortgage sign the work sheet or application?
A. No.

30. Q. If a farm has been purchased on installments for cash or fixed commodity payments should the seller of the farm sign the work sheet or application?
A. No.

31. Q. In the event the farm is located in more than one county, in which county should the work sheet and application be submitted?
A. They should be submitted in the county in which the farm operating headquarters is located, or, in the absence of headquarters on the farm, in the county in which the major part of the farm is located.

DEFINITIONS

32. Q. What is meant by "crop land"?
A. "Crop land" means all land from which any crop (other than wild hay) was harvested in 1935, together with all other farm land which is tillable and from which at least one crop (other than wild hay) has been harvested since January 1, 1930.

33. Q. What is meant by the term "owner"?
A. With reference to the 1936 program "owner" means a person who actually owns land which is not rented to another for cash or a fixed commodity payment; a person who rents land from another for cash or for a fixed commodity payment; or who is purchasing land on installments for cash or a fixed commodity payment.

34. Q. What is meantby the term "share tenant"?
A. A person other than the owner or share cropper who is operating an entire farm without direct supervision of the owner and who is entitled to a portion of the crops produced on the farm or the proceeds thereof.

35. Q. What is meant by the term "share cropper"?
A. "Share cropper" means a person who works a farm in whole or in part and who received for his labor a proportionate share of the crops produced thereon, or the proceeds thereof.

36. Q. What is meant by the term "farm"?
A. "Farm" means all tracts of farm land in the same county under the same ownership and operated in 1936 as all or a part of a single farming unit by the same operator.

37. Q. What is meant by "producer unit"?
A. The term "producer unit" means any tract of land (whether a whole farm or a subdivision thereof) on which one or more crops are planted and which is operated by (1) landowner, cash tenant, or standing-rent (or fixed-rent) tenant, with his own labor or with hired labor other than share croppers, or (2) a share tenant without the aid of any share cropper, or (3) a share cropper.

38. Q. What is meant by the term "grant"?
A. With reference to the 1936 program "grant" means payment to farmers under the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act.

CROP CLASSIFICATION

39. Q. What are the soil-depleting crops on which payments may be made for acreage diversion?

A. The following crops are soil-depleting crops on which payments may be made for acreage diversion:
(1) Corn (including broom corn and sweet corn)
(2) Cotton
(3) Tobacco
(4) Irish potatoes
(5) Sweet potatoes
(6) Rice
(7) Sugar cane
(8) Commercial truck and canning crops, including melons and strawberries
(9) Peanuts, if harvested as nuts
(10) Grain sorghum, sweet sorghums, and millets
(11) Small grains, harvested for grain or hay (wheat, oats, barley, rye, and small grain mixtures)
(12) Soybeans, if harvested for crushing

40. Q. What are the approved soil-building crops?
A. The following crops are classified as soil-building:
(1) Annual winter legumes, including vetch, winter peas, bur and crimson clover, turned under as a green manure crop.
(2) Biennial legumes, including sweet and alsike clover; perennial legumes, including alfalfa, kudzu, sericea, and annual varieties of lespedeza.
(3) Summer legumes, including soybeans, velvet beans, crotalaria, and cowpeas, if forage is left on the land.
(4) Winter cover crops, including rye, barley, oats, and small grain mixtures turned as green manure and followed in the summer by an approved soil-conserving crop.
(5) Forest trees, when planted on crop land in 1936.

41. Q. What are the approved soil-conserving crops?
A. The following crops are classified as soil-conserving:
(1) Annual winter legumes, including vetch, winter peas, bur and crimson clover; biennial legumes, including sweet and alsike clover; perennial legumes, including alfalfa, kudzu and sericea, with or without such nurse crops as rye, oats, wheat, barley, or grain mixtures, when such nurse crops are pastured or clipped green; summer legumes, including soy beans except when produced for seed for crushing, velvet beans, crotalaria, cowpeas, and annual varieties of lespedeza.
(2) Peanuts when pastured.
(3) Perennial grasses, including Dallis, redtop, orchard, Bermuda, carpet, or grass mixtures, and Sudan grass, with or without such nurse crop as rye, oats, wheat, barley, or grain mixtures,

when such nurse crops are pastured or clipped green..
(4) Winter cover crops, including rye, barley, oats, and small grain mixtures, winter pastured or not, and turned as green manure; or if harvested and followed by summer legumes.
(5) Crop acreage planted to forest trees since January 1, 1934.

42. Q. What uses of land are neither soil-depleting, soil-building, nor soil-conserving and which cannot be counted in establishing bases?
A. (1) Vineyards, treefruits, small fruits, or nut trees (not interplanted) (If interplanted, such acreage shall carry the classification and actual acreage of the intercrop grown).
(2) Idle crop land (where, due to unusual weather conditions, crop land was left idle in 1935, it may be reclassified upon the recommendation of the State committee and approval of the Secretary).
(3) Cultivated fallow land, including clean cultivated orchards and vineyards. (Cultivated fallow land may be otherwise classified upon recommendation of the State committee and approval of the Secretary.)
(4) Wasteland, roads, lanes, lots, yards, etc.
(5) Woodland, other than that planted at owner's expense since 1933.

43. Q. What are the approved soil-building and soil-conserving practices?
A. A list of practices will be recommended by the State committee and approved by the Secretary of Agriculture.

ESTABLISHMENT OF BASES

44. Q. What is the first thing an individual farmer must do who intends to participate in the Soil Conservation Program for 1936?
A. He may with the help of a committeeman determine the soil-depleting base for his farm.

45. Q. How will the soil-depleting base be determined?
A. This base will be the acreage in soil-depleting crops (except for cotton, tobacco, rice, peanuts, and sugar cane) on the farm in 1935 unless it is determined that such base is not in accordance with the general farming practices in the locality in which case adjustments may be made.

46. Q. How is the base cotton acreage for a farm determined?
A. The base cotton acreage will be determined in accordance with instructions issued by the Director of the Southern Region, and approved by the Secretary. Such determination will be arrived at in essentially the same manner as the base cotton acreage would have been under the proposed 1936 Agricultural Adjustment Program.

47. Q. How is the base tobacco acreage for a farm determined?
A. The base tobacco acreage will be the base acreage which was provided for under the proposed 1936 Agricultural Adjustment Program.

48. Q. How will the base peanut acreage for a farm be determined?
A. The base peanut acreage will be determined essentially in the same manner as it would have been determined under the proposed 1936 Agricultural Adjustment Program.

49. Q. How will the base rice acreage for a farm be determined?
A. The base rice acreage for a farm for 1936 will be essentially the annual average acreage grown in the years 1929-1933, inclusive, by each producer participating in the production of rice on the farm in 1936 subject to adjustment because of special or unusual conditions.

50. Q. How will the base sugar cane acreage for a farm be determined?
A. The base acreage will be the base acreage as recommended by the county committee and approved by the Secretary.

51. Q. How will the county committee arrive at the recommended base sugar cane acreage for a farm?
A. By taking into account facilities (including land) for the production of sugar cane grown for sugar on the farm, and the past use of such facilities. The total base acreage for a district cannot exceed an acreage which will permit the district to meet its marketing quota as determined by the Secretary.

52. Q. Are there any restrictions on the total base acreages for farms which are subdivisions of a tract of land which was operated prior to 1936 as one farm?
A. The sum of the base acreages of the subdivided units cannot exceed the base acreage of the farm before it was subdivided.

53. Q. In case a farm is subdivided how will the base acreages be subdivided?
A. By agreement between the interested parties or by application of an administrative ruling or instructions.

54. Q. Will the planting of lands in soil-building crops in the 1935 adjustment program be taken into account in determining the base acreage for a farm?
A. Yes.

55. Q. If a crop is planted in the fall of one calendar year for harvest in the succeeding calendar year, which year shall be used in designating the acreage planted to such crop?

A. The calendar year during which the crop is harvested should be used.

CONDITIONS OF THE GRANT AND PAYMENTS

56. Q. What types of payments will be made to producers?
A. (1) Soil-building payments,
(2) Soil-conserving payments.

57. Q. What provisions have been made concerning food and feed crops grown on the farm for home consumption?
A. No payment will be made in connection with shifting land out of food and feed crops unless such crops are produced in excess of home needs.

58. Q. How will the quantity of food and feed crops for home consumption be determined?
A. By standards set up and advocated by the State Extension Service.

59. Q. For what are soil-conserving payments made?
A. These payments will be made for diverting acreage from soil-depleting crops to soil-building and soil-conserving crops and for approved soil-building and conserving practices.

60. Q. What is the rate of soil-conserving payments?
A. The rate of the soil-conserving payment for diversion from soil-depleting crops other than cotton, tobacco, peanuts, rice and sugar cane varies among States, counties, and individual farms according to the productivity of the land but the average for the United States will be around $10 per acre.

61. Q. What is the rate of soil-conserving payment for diverting acreage from the production of cotton?
A. Payment will be at the rate of approximately 5 cents for each pound of the normal yield per acre.

62. Q. What is the maximum acreage diversion with respect to cotton on which payment may be made?
A. Thirty-five percent of the base cotton acreage for the farm, except that payment cannot be made in any county on more than 25 percent of the total of the base cotton acreages for all farms in the county.

63. Q. What is the rate of the soil-conserving payment for each acre diverted from the production of tobacco?

A. (1) 5 cents per pound of the normal yield for flue-cured or Burley,
(2) 6 cents per pound of the normal yield for Georgia-Florida type 62,
(3) 3 cents per pound of the normal yield for Georgia-Florida type 45, or any other kind of tobacco.

64. Q. What is the maximum acreage with respect to which payment on tobacco will be made?
A. Thirty percent of the base tobacco acreage of the farm.

65. Q. What is the rate of soil-conserving payment for acreage diversion on harvested peanuts?
A. One and one-fourth cents for each pound of the normal yield per acre for the farm.

66. Q. What is the maximum acreage with respect to which payment will be made on harvested peanuts?
A. Twenty percent of the base peanut acreage for the farm.

67. Q. What is the rate of payment on sugar cane grown for the production of sugar?
A. Payment will be made in respect to the farm on which sugar cane for sugar is grown in 1936, in an amount for each acre of such crop grown on the farm in 1936 not in excess of the base acreage for such sugar cane, equal to 12-1/2 cents for each 100 pounds, raw value, of sugar recoverable from the normal yield per acre of sugar cane for sugar for the farm: Provided, there is grown on the farm in 1936 on crop land as well adapted to sugar cane as the land on the farm which such crop is grown in 1936, an acreage of soil-building crops, in addition to the acreage devoted to soil-building or soil-conserving crops or to soil-building or conserving practices pursuant to the provision of any other section herein, equal to not less than 50 percent of the acreage of sugar cane for sugar grown on the farm in 1936.

68. Q. What is the rate of payment on rice?
A. Payment will be made with respect to any farm on which rice is grown in 1936: Provided,(1) there is devoted by the producer in 1936 to approved soil-conserving crops or practices, in addition to the acreage devoted to soil-building or conserving crops or to soil-building or conserving practices pursuant to the provisions of any other section herein, an acreage of rice land equal to not less than 20 percent of the rice base acreage of the producer, and (2) that no rice is planted by such producer in 1936 on land on which rice has been planted in any three years of the four-year

period 1932 to 1935, inclusive. The amount of any such payment shall be computed as follows:

(a) In the event the acreage planted to rice by the producer in 1936 is equal to not less than 65 percent nor more than 80 percent of his rice base acreage, such payment will be made in the amount of 20 cents for each hundred pounds of the producer's domestic consumption quota of rice;

(b) In the event the acreage planted to rice by the producer in 1936 is less than 65 percent of his rice base acreage, such payment will be made at a rate which bears the same proportion to the rate specified in paragraph (a) above as the acreage of rice planted in 1936 bears to 65 percent of such rice base acreage;

(c) In the event the acreage planted to rice by the producer in 1936 is equal to more than 80 percent of the producer's rice base acreage, such payment will be made at a rate 5 percent less than the rate specified in paragraph (a) above for each one percent by which such 1936 rice acreage exceeds 80 percent of such rice base acreage.

69. Q. Will the rate of the soil-conserving payment vary from the basic rate specified or to be specified for diversion from soil-depleting crops on land of a given productivity?

A. It may, but in no case may the variation be more than 10 percent.

70. Q. Why may the rate of the soil-conserving payment vary from the basic rate specified?

A. The rates specified are based upon an estimate of available funds and an estimate of approximately 80 percent participation by farmers. If participation in any region exceeds the estimate for that region, all the rates specified for such region may be reduced pro rata. If participation is less than the estimate for the region the rates may be increased pro rata. As has been stated, in no case will the rates be increased or decreased more than 10 percent.

71. Q. What are the approved uses which may be made of the land diverted from the production of soil-depleting crops?

A. The approved uses are as follows:
(1) Planting soil-building crops,
(2) Planting soil-conserving crops,
(3) Following approved soil-building practices.

72. Q. For what are soil-building payments made?

A. These payments will be made for planting approved soil-building crops or carrying out approved soil-building practices.

73. Q. Will soil-building payments be made for planting approved soil-conserving crops?
A. No.

74. Q. What is the rate of the soil-building payment for planting approved soil-building crops?
A. The rate is determined by the State committee for each State and approved by the Secretary.

75. Q. What is the rate of the soil-building payment for following approved soil-building practices?
A. The rate is determined by the State committee for each State and approved by the Secretary.

76. Q. Is there a limit on the soil-building payment for a farm?
A. Yes. The total soil-building payment for each farm cannot exceed $1 for each acre of crop land on the farm used in 1936 for soil-building and soil-conserving crops and soil-building practices; except that the soil-building payment to farms having less than 10 acres in such crops and practices may exceed $1 for each such acre, but cannot exceed $10 for the farm.

77. Q. May the State committee recommend a soil-building payment at a rate in excess of $1 per acre of each acre planted to soil-building crops or devoted to soil-building practices?
A. Yes. But the total soil-building payment to the farm cannot exceed $1 for each acre of soil-building crops and practices plus soil-conserving crops, or $10 for the farm, whichever is greater.

78. Q. How does the acreage in soil-conserving crops affect the soil-building payment?
A. As stated above, there is no payment on the acreage in soil-conserving crops; but the acreage in soil-conserving crops will increase the soil-building payment, provided the rate of the soil-building payment (as recommended by the State committee and approved by the Secretary) exceeds $1 for each acre planted to soil-building crops.

79. Q. To whom will the soil-building payment be made?
A. To the producer whom the county committee determines, in accordance with instructions from the Secretary, to be the person who incurred the expense with reference to soil-building crops or practices. Where two or more producers are thus determined to have incurred the expense, the soil-building payment shall be divided equally between them.

80. Q. How will the soil-conserving payment be divided?
A. The soil-conserving payment will be divided as follows:
(a) 37-1/2 percent to the producer who furnishes the land;
(b) 12-1/2 percent to the producer who furnishes the work stock and equipment;
(c) 50 percent to be divided among the producers who are parties to the lease or operating agreement in the proportion that such producers are entitled to share in 1936 in those soil-depleting crops, or the proceeds thereof, with respect to which the soil-conserving payment is made.

81. Q. Will there be any exception to this rule in the Southern Region?
A. Yes. The State committee may recommend a variation in the rule and it will be followed if approved by the Secretary.

82. Q. If a producer increases his acreage planted to any soil-depleting crop above the base acreage established for such crop, may he still receive payments?
A. He may receive payments if he has qualified, but an amount will be subtracted from his total payment equal to the soil-conserving payment for the excess acreage, on the same basis that he would have received for diverting the same number of acres.

83. Q. When will payments be made?
A. As soon as possible after the producer has made application and has established proof that he has met the conditions of the grant.

84. Q. In case there are two or more persons entitled to receive payment, will payment be made to each person?
A. Yes. Payment will be made by check drawn payable to each individual, owner, landlord, operator, or tenant.

85. Q. If a check is drawn to a person entitled to a share of the payment due under one application and such party dies or is adjudged incompetent, what becomes of the check?
A. The check is reissued in the name of the beneficiary.

86. Q. What is a beneficiary?
A. A beneficiary is a person named by the producer to receive the payments in the event of death, disappearance or incompetency of the applicant or other person entitled to receive payment.

87. Q. Can claims for payments be assigned?
A. No.

88. Q. How must signatures appear on documents relating to the Soil Conservation Program?
A. Signatures should always be written in ink or with indelible pencil. The applicant should be very careful to sign his name the same way on all documents. Many delays will be eliminated if this procedure is followed.

ADMINISTRATION

89. Q. What Federal Agency will be in charge of the Soil Conservation Program for 1936?
A. The Agricultural Adjustment Administration of the United States Department of Agriculture.

90. Q. How is each producer's acreage and production determined?
A. From his own reports which are checked by the community and county committees.

91. Q. Is any evidence of production required?
A. If there is any question as to the accuracy of the producer's figures, records may be called for as proof of production.

92. Q. What is the purpose of the county association?
A. Its purpose is to put the Soil Conservation Program into successful operation.

93. Q. What is the regional setup for the United States?
A. The United States has been divided into five regions for administrative purposes. They are:
(1) The Southern Region: South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, Texas and Oklahoma.
(2) The East Central Region: Tennessee, Kentucky, North Carolina, Virginia, West Virginia, Maryland, and Delaware.
(3) The Northeast Region: Pennsylvania, New Jersey, New York, Connecticut, Massachusetts, Maine, Vermont, New Hampshire, and Rhode Island.
(4) The North Central Region: Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, Missouri, Nebraska, South Dakota, and Minnesota.
(5) The Western Region: North Dakota, Kansas, Colorado, Wyoming, Montana, New Mexico, Arizona, California, Utah, Nevada, Idaho, Oregon, and Washington.

94. Q. Will the information contained in documents submitted by producers be open to examination?

A. Such documents are open to examination by any authorized representative of the Secretary and to any member of the association, if in the opinion of the county committee such information will be used for purposes which will further the interest of the program.

95. Q. Will a producer be given the privilege of appealing from the decision of the county committee?

A. Yes. Appeals from the decision of the county committee may be made in accordance with instructions to be issued by the Secretary.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Agricultural Adjustment Administration
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A. Only members of the association.

17. Q. What is the county committee?
A. The county committee is composed of three members who must be members of the association and must have been previously elected chairmen of their respective community committees.

18. Q. What are the duties of the county committee?
A. The duties are as follows:
(1) Review all documents filed with them and make recommendations to the Secretary;
(2) Hold hearings and conduct such investigations as may be necessary in the performance of its duties; and
(3) Perform such other duties as may be prescribed by the Secretary.

19. Q. What is the community committee?
A. The community committee is composed of three members elected from the members of the association living in the respective community.

20. Q. What are the duties of the community committee?
A. The duties are as follows:
(1) Assist in preparing, checking, receiving, and approving all documents submitted by producers;
(2) Make recommendations for payments; and
(3) Ascertain and report when requested by the county committee the total acreage and production of soil-depleting crops and acreage utilization of land on farms, and obtain such other data as may be necessary.

21. Q. Who is the representative of the Secretary in the county in regard to the county association?
A. The county agricultural agent shall be the representative of the Secretary in all matters affecting the association unless otherwise provided by the Secretary.

22. Q. What are the principal forms to be used in 1936 for the Soil Conservation Program by producers?
A. (1) A work sheet, giving the location of the farm and use of the land in 1935.
(2) An application for a grant at a later date, showing the use of the land in 1936, and a certificate of performance.

23. Q. What is the purpose of the work sheet?
A. The purpose of the work sheet is to obtain a survey of farming conditions and practices and to help the producer plan his farming operations so that he may participate in the Soil Conservation Program for 1936.

24. Q. Who may fill out the work sheet?
A. Any producer who is an owner, landlord, cash tenant, standing or fixed-rent tenant, or share tenant operating the entire farm.

25. Q. What is done with work sheets after the producers have submitted them?
A. They are turned over to the community and county committees.

26. Q. Can an owner or landlord submit a work sheet covering a farm being operated by a cash tenant, or standing or fixed-rent tenant?
A. No.

27. Q. Should a producer who owns, operates or controls more than one farm in the same county submit a work sheet covering each of his farms?
A. Yes.

28. Q. May a share tenant who is renting land from two or more owners or landlords sign a work sheet covering all such land?
A. No, but if work sheets are filed a work sheet covering each tract of land must be filed.

29. Q. If the producer's farm is mortgaged must the person holding the mortgage sign the work sheet or application?
A. No.

30. Q. If a farm has been purchased on installments for cash or fixed commodity payments should the seller of the farm sign the work sheet or application?
A. No.

31. Q. In the event the farm is located in more than one county, in which county should the work sheet and application be submitted?
A. They should be submitted in the county in which the farm operating headquarters is located, or, in the absence of headquarters on the farm, in the county in which the major part of the farm is located.

DEFINITIONS

32. Q. What is meant by "crop land"?
A. "Crop land" means all land from which any crop (other than wild hay) was harvested in 1935, together with all other farm land which is tillable and from which at least one crop (other than wild hay) has been harvested since January 1, 1930.

33. Q. What is meant by the term "owner"?
A. With reference to the 1936 program "owner" means a person who actually owns land which is not rented to another for cash or a fixed commodity payment; a person who rents land from another for cash or for a fixed commodity payment; or who is purchasing land on installments for cash or a fixed commodity payment.

34. Q. What is meant by the term "share tenant"?
A. A person other than the owner or share cropper who is operating an entire farm without direct supervision of the owner and who is entitled to a portion of the crops produced on the farm or the proceeds thereof.

35. Q. What is meant by the term "share cropper"?
A. "Share cropper" means a person who works a farm in whole or in part and who received for his labor a proportionate share of the crops produced thereon, or the proceeds thereof.

36. Q. What is meant by the term "farm"?
A. "Farm" means all tracts of farm land in the same county under the same ownership and operated in 1936 as all or a part of a single farming unit by the same operator.

37. Q. What is meant by "producer unit"?
A. The term "producer unit" means any tract of land (whether a whole farm or a subdivision thereof) on which one or more crops are planted and which is operated by (1) landowner, cash tenant, or standing-rent (or fixed-rent) tenant, with his own labor or with hired labor other than share croppers, or (2) a share tenant without the aid of any share cropper, or (3) a share cropper.

38. Q. What is meant by the term "grant"?
A. With reference to the 1936 program "grant" means payment to farmers under the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act.

CROP CLASSIFICATION

39. Q. What are the soil-depleting crops on which payments may be made for acreage diversion?
A. The following crops are soil-depleting crops on which payments may be made for acreage diversion:
(1) Corn (including broom corn and sweet corn)
(2) Cotton
(3) Tobacco
(4) Irish potatoes
(5) Sweet potatoes
(6) Rice
(7) Sugarcane

(8) Commercial truck and canning crops, including melons and strawberries
(9) Peanuts, if harvested as nuts
(10) Grain sorghum, sweet sorghums, and millets
(11) Small grains, harvested for grain or hay (wheat, oats, barley, rye, and small grain mixtures)
(12) Soybeans, if harvested for crushing

40. Q. What are the approved soil-building crops?
A. The following crops are classified as soil-building:
(1) Annual winter legumes, including vetch, winter peas, bur and crimson clover, turned under as a green manure crop.
(2) Biennial legumes, including sweet and alsike clover; perennial legumes, including alfalfa, kudzu, sericea, and annual varieties of lespedeza.
(3) Summer legumes, including soybeans, velvet beans, crotalaria, and cowpeas, if forage is left on the land.
(4) Winter cover crops, including rye, barley, oats, and small grain mixtures turned as green manure and followed in the summer by an approved soil-conserving crop.
(5) Forest trees, when planted on crop land in 1936.

41. Q. What are the approved soil-conserving crops?
A. The following crops are classified as soil-conserving:
(1) Annual winter legumes, including vetch, winter peas, bur and crimson clover; biennial legumes, including sweet and alsike clover; perennial legumes, including alfalfa, kudzu and sericea, with or without such nurse crops as rye, oats, wheat, barley, or grain mixtures, when such nurse crops are pastured or clipped green; summer legumes, including soy beans except when produced for seed for crushing, velvet beans, crotalaria, cowpeas, and annual varieties of lespedeza.
(2) Peanuts when pastured.
(3) Perennial grasses, including Dallis, redtop, orchard, Bermuda, carpet, or grass mixtures, and Sudan grass, with or without such nurse crop as rye, oats, wheat, barley, or grain mixtures, when such nurse crops are pastured or clipped green.
(4) Winter cover crops, including rye, barley, oats, and small grain mixtures, winter pastured or not, and turned as green manure; or if harvested and followed by summer legumes.
(5) Crop acreage planted to forest trees since January 1, 1934.

42. Q. What uses of land are classed as neither soil-depleting, soil-building, nor soil-conserving and which cannot be counted in establishing bases?
A. (1) Vineyards, treefruits, small fruits, or nut trees (not interplanted) (If interplanted, such acreage shall carry the classification and actual acreage of the intercrop grown).
(2) Idle crop land (where, due to unusual weather conditions, crop land was left idle in 1935, it may be reclassified upon the

recommendation of the State committee and approval of the Secretary).

(3) Cultivated fallow land, including clean cultivated orchards and vineyards. (Cultivated fallow land may be otherwise classified upon recommendation of the State committee and approval of the Secretary.)

(4) Wasteland, roads, lanes, lots, yards, etc.

(5) Woodland, other than that planted at owner's expense since January 1, 1934.

43. Q. What are the approved soil-building and soil-conserving practices?
A. A list of practices will be recommended by the State committee and approved by the Secretary of Agriculture?

44. Q. Will there be any payment for planting improved varieties in 1936?
A. No.

45. Q. How will the acreage of corn interplanted with legumes be regarded?
A. The acreage of corn which is interplanted with legumes will be regarded as 50 percent corn acreage and 50 percent legume acreage. Thus, 30 acres of corn interplanted with legumes will be classed as 15 acres of corn and 15 acres of legumes. This rule applies also to the acreage of other soil-depleting crops interplanted with legumes.

46. Q. Will the acreage classed as corn when corn is interplanted with legumes be classed as a soil-depleting crop?
A. Yes. However, the producer will not be penalized for any increase in his corn acreage when corn is grown for food for carrying on the normal operation of the farm.

47. Q. Will there be any deduction for increases in food and feed crops?
A. No deduction will be made with respect to any food or feed crop unless they are grown in excess of the home consumption needs for the farm.

ESTABLISHMENT OF BASES

48. Q. What is the first thing an individual farmer must do who intends to participate in the Soil Conservation Program for 1936?
A. He may with the help of a committeeman determine the soil-depleting base for his farm.

49. Q. How will the soil-depleting base be determined?
A. This base will be the acreage in soil-depleting crops (except for cotton, tobacco, rice, peanuts, and sugarcane) on the farm in 1935 unless it is determined that such acreage is not in accordance with the general farming practices in the locality in which case

adjustments may be made, and further adjustments will be made for rented acres used for soil-depleting crops in 1935.

50. Q. How is the base cotton acreage for a farm determined?
A. The base cotton acreage will be determined in accordance with instructions issued by the Director of the Southern Region, and approved by the Secretary. Such determination will be arrived at in essentially the same manner as the base cotton acreage would have been under the proposed 1936 Agricultural Adjustment Program.

51. Q. How is the base tobacco acreage for a farm determined?
A. The base tobacco acreage will be the base acreage which was provided for under the proposed 1936 Agricultural Adjustment Program.

52. Q. How will the base peanut acreage for a farm be determined?
A. The base peanut acreage will be determined essentially in the same manner as it would have been determined under the proposed 1936 Agricultural Adjustment Program.

53. Q. How will the base rice acreage for a farm be determined?
A. The base rice acreage for a farm for 1936 will be essentially the annual average acreage grown in the years 1929-1933, inclusive, by each producer participating in the production of rice on the farm in 1936 subject to adjustment because of special or unusual conditions.

54. Q. How will the base sugarcane acreage for a farm be determined?
A. The base acreage will be the base acreage as recommended by the county committee and approved by the Secretary.

55. Q. How will the county committee arrive at the recommended base sugarcane acreage for a farm?
A. By taking into account facilities (including land) for the production of sugarcane grown for sugar on the farm, and the past use of such facilities. The total base acreage for a district cannot exceed an acreage which will permit the district to meet its marketing quota as determined by the Secretary.

56. Q. Are there any restrictions on the total base acreages for farms which are subdivisions of a tract of land which was operated prior to 1936 as one farm?
A. The sum of the base acreages of the subdivided units cannot exceed the base acreage of the farm before it was subdivided.

57. Q. In case a farm is subdivided how will the base acreages be subdivided?
A. By agreement between the interested parties or by application of an administrative ruling or instructions.

58. Q. Will the planting of lands in soil-building crops in the 1935 adjustment program be taken into account in determining the base acreage for a farm?
A. Yes.

59. Q. If a crop is planted in the fall of one calendar year for harvest in the succeeding calendar year, which year shall be used in designating the acreage planted to such crop?
A. The calendar year during which the crop is harvested should be used.

CONDITIONS OF THE GRANT AND PAYMENTS

60. Q. What types of payments will be made to producers?
A. (1) Soil-building payments,
(2) Soil-conserving payments.

61. Q. What provisions have been made concerning food and feed crops grown on the farm for home consumption?
A. No payment will be made in connection with shifting land out of food and feed crops unless such crops are produced in excess of home needs.

62. Q. How will the quantity of food and feed crops for home consumption be determined?
A. By standards set up by the State committee and approved by the regional director.

63. Q. For what are soil-conserving payments made?
A. These payments will be made for diverting acreage from soil-depleting crops to soil-building and soil-conserving crops and for approved soil-building and conserving practices.

64. Q. What is the rate of soil-conserving payments?
A. The rate of the soil-conserving payment for diversion from soil-depleting crops other than cotton, tobacco, peanuts, rice and sugarcane varies among States, counties, and individual farms according to the productivity of the land but the average for the United States will be around $10 per acre.

65. Q. Will a producer be required to have a minimum acreage of soil-conserving crops in order to receive payment?
A. Yes. No payment is to be made on any farm unless the total acreage of soil-conserving crops and soil-building crops on crop land on the farm in 1936 equals or exceeds either (a) 20 percent of the base acreages of all soil-depleting crops for the farm or (b) the maximum acreage with respect to which soil-conserving payments may be made on the farm.

For example, a farm with a total crop-depleting base of 100 acres must have 20 acres or 20 percent of the base in soil-conserving or soil-building crops to qualify for payments in 1936 unless the farm is planted to wheat, corn and other soil-depleting crops for which a maximum diversion of 15 percent only is permitted. In that event, the minimum acreage of soil-conserving and soil-building crops required for payment would be 15 acres or 15 percent. If the 20 percent minimum were adhered to in all cases a producer might be forced to divert acreage for which he could not receive soil-conserving payments.

66. Q. What is the rate of soil-conserving payment for diverting acreage from the production of cotton?
A. Payment will be at the rate of approximately 5 cents for each pound of the normal yield of lint cotton per acre.

67. Q. What is the maximum acreage diversion with respect to cotton on which payment may be made?
A. Thirty-five percent of the base cotton acreage for the farm, except that payment cannot be made in any county on more than 25 percent of the total of the base cotton acreages for all farms in the county.

68. Q. What is the rate of the soil-conserving payment for each acre diverted from the production of tobacco?
A. (1) Five cents per pound of the normal yield for flue-cured or Burley,
(2) Six cents per pound of the normal yield for Georgia-Florida type 62,
(3) Three cents per pound of the normal yield for Georgia-Florida type 45, or any other kind of tobacco.

69. Q. What is the maximum acreage with respect to which payment on tobacco will be made?
A. Thirty percent of the base tobacco acreage of the farm.

70. Q. What is the rate of soil-conserving payment for acreage diversion on harvested peanuts?
A. One and one-fourth cents for each pound of the normal yield per acre for the farm.

71. Q. What is the maximum acreage diversion with respect to peanuts harvested as nuts for which payment will be made?
A. Twenty percent of the base peanut acreage for the farm.

72. Q. What is the rate of payment on sugarcane grown for the production of sugar?
A. Payment will be made in respect to the farm on which sugarcane for sugar is grown in 1936, in an amount for each acre of such crop

grown on the farm in 1936 not in excess of the base acreage for such sugarcane, equal to 12-1/2 cents for each 100 pounds, raw value, of sugar recoverable from the normal yield per acre of sugarcane for sugar for the farm: Provided, there is grown on the farm in 1936 on crop land as well adapted to sugarcane as the land on the farm which such crop is grown in 1936, an acreage of soil-building crops, in addition to the acreage devoted to soil-building or soil-conserving crops or to soil-building or conserving practices pursuant to the provision of any other section herein, equal to not less than 50 percent of the acreage of sugarcane for sugar grown on the farm in 1936.

73. Q. What is the rate of payment on rice?

A. Payment will be made with respect to any farm on which rice is grown in 1936: Provided, (1) there is devoted by the producer in 1936 to approved soil-conserving crops or practices, in addition to the acreage devoted to soil-building or conserving crops or to soil-building or conserving practices pursuant to the provisions of any other section herein, an acreage of rice land equal to not less than 20 percent of the rice base acreage of the producer, and (2) that no rice is planted by such producer in 1936 on land on which rice has been planted in any three years of the four-year period 1932 to 1935, inclusive. The amount of any such payment shall be computed as follows:

(a) In the event the acreage planted to rice by the producer in 1936 is equal to not less than 65 percent nor more than 80 percent of his rice base acreage, such payment will be made in the amount of 20 cents for each hundred pounds of the producer's domestic consumption quota of rice;

(b) In the event the acreage planted to rice by the producer in 1936 is less than 65 percent of his rice base acreage, such payment will be made at a rate which bears the same proportion to the rate specified in paragraph (a) above as the acreage of rice planted in 1936 bears to 65 percent of such rice base acreage;

(c) In the event the acreage planted to rice by the producer in 1936 is equal to more than 80 percent of the producer's rice base acreage, such payment will be made at a rate 5 percent less than the rate specified in paragraph (a) above for each one percent by which such 1936 rice acreage exceeds 80 percent of such rice base acreage.

74. Q. Will the rate of the soil-conserving payment vary from the basic rate specified or to be specified for diversion from soil-depleting crops on land of a given productivity?

A. It may, but in no case may the variation be more than 10 percent.

75. Q. Why may the rate of the soil-conserving payment vary from the basic rate specified?
A. The rates specified are based upon an estimate of available funds and an estimate of approximately 80 percent participation by farmers. If participation in any region exceeds the estimate for that region, all the rates specified for such region may be reduced pro rata. If participation is less than the estimate for the region the rates may be increased pro rata. As has been stated, in no case will the rates be increased or decreased more than 10 percent.

76. Q. What are the approved uses which may be made of the land diverted from the production of soil-depleting crops?
A. The approved uses are as follows:
(1) Planting soil-building crops,
(2) Planting soil-conserving crops,
(3) Following approved soil-building practices.

77. Q. For what are soil-building payments made?
A. These payments will be made for planting approved soil-building crops or carrying out approved soil-building practices.

78. Q. Will soil-building payments be made for planting approved soil-conserving crops?
A. No.

79. Q. What is the rate of the soil-building payment for planting approved soil-building crops?
A. The rate is determined by the State committee for each State and approved by the Secretary.

80. Q. What is the rate of the soil-building payment for putting into effect approved soil-building or soil-conserving practices?
A. The rate is determined by the State committee for each State and approved by the Secretary.

81. Q. Is there a limit on the soil-building payment for a farm?
A. Yes. The total soil-building payment for each farm cannot exceed $1 for each acre of crop land on the farm used in 1936 for soil-building and soil-conserving crops; except that the soil-building payment to farms having less than 10 acres in such crops may exceed $1 for each such acre, but the total payment in such cases cannot exceed $10 for the farm.

82. Q. May the State committee recommend a soil-building payment at a rate in excess of $1 per acre of each acre planted to soil-building crops or devoted to soil-building practices?
A. Yes. But the total soil-building payment to the farm cannot exceed $1 for each acre of soil-building and soil-conserving crops, or $10 for the farm, whichever is greater.

83. Q. How does the acreage in soil-conserving crops affect the soil-building payment?
A. The acreage in soil-conserving crops plus the acreage of soil-building crops sets the limit of the total soil-building payment that may go to the individual farm.

84. Q. To whom will the soil-building payment be made?
A. To the producer who incurred the expense with reference to soil-building crops or practices. Where two or more producers incur the expense, the soil-building payment shall be divided equally between them.

85. Q. How will the soil-conserving payment be divided?
A. The soil-conserving payment will be divided as follows:
(a) 37-1/2 percent to the producer who furnishes the land;
(b) 12-1/2 percent to the producer who furnishes the work stock and equipment;
(c) 50 percent to be divided among the producers who are parties to the lease or operating agreement in the proportion that such producers are entitled to share in 1936 in those soil-depleting crops, or the proceeds thereof, with respect to which the soil-conserving payment is made.

86. Q. Will there be any exception to this rule in the Southern Region?
A. Yes. The State committee may recommend a variation in the rule and it will be followed if approved by the Secretary.

87. Q. If a producer increases his acreage planted to any soil-depleting crop above the base acreage established for such crop, may he still receive payments?
A. He may receive payments if he has qualified, but an amount will be subtracted from his total payment equal to the soil-conserving payment for the excess acreage, on the same basis that he would have received for diverting the same number of acres. This would not apply, however, if the excess acreage were used for the production of food and feed crops for home consumption.

88. Q. When will payments be made?
A. As soon as possible after the producer has made application and has established proof that he has met the conditions of the grant.

89. Q. In case there are two or more persons entitled to receive payment, will payment be made to each person?
A. Yes. Payment will be made by check drawn payable to each individual, owner, landlord, operator, or tenant.

90. Q. If a check is drawn to a person entitled to a share of the payment due under one application and such party dies or is adjudged in-

competent, what becomes of the check?
A. The check is reissued in the name of the beneficiary.

91. Q. What is a beneficiary?
A. A beneficiary is a person named by the producer to receive the payments due him in the event of his death, disappearance or incompetency.

92. Q. Can a producer pledge anticipated payments?
A. No. However, he will be permitted to designate a joint payee at the time the certificate of performance is executed. No document other than a properly executed certificate of performance in which a joint payee is indicated will be recognized. No agreement indicating pledge or assignment will be recognized.

93. Q. Can claims for payments be assigned?
A. No.

94. Q. How must signatures appear on documents relating to the Soil Conservation Program?
A. Signatures should always be written in ink or with indelible pencil. The applicant should be very careful to sign his name the same way on all documents. Many delays will be eliminated if this procedure is followed.

ADMINISTRATION

95. Q. What Federal agency will be in charge of the Soil Conservation Program for 1936?
A. The Agricultural Adjustment Administration of the United States Department of Agriculture.

96. Q. How is each producer's acreage and production determined?
A. From his own reports which are checked by the community and county committees.

97. Q. Is any evidence of production required?
A. If there is any question as to the accuracy of the producer's figures, records may be called for as proof of production.

98. Q. What is the purpose of the county association?
A. Its purpose is to put the Soil Conservation Program into successful operation.

99. Q. What is the regional setup for the United States?
A. The United States has been divided into five regions for administrative purposes. They are:
(1) The Southern Region: South Carolina, Georgia, Florida,

Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, Texas, and Oklahoma.

(2) The East Central Region: Tennessee, Kentucky, North Carolina, Virginia, West Virginia, Maryland, and Delaware.

(3) The Northeast Region: Pennsylvania, New Jersey, New York, Connecticut, Massachusetts, Maine, Vermont, New Hampshire, and Rhode Island.

(4) The North Central Region: Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, Missouri, Nebraska, South Dakota, and Minnesota.

(5) The Western Region: North Dakota, Kansas, Colorado, Wyoming, Montana, New Mexico, Arizona, California, Utah, Nevada, Idaho, Oregon, and Washington.

100. Q. Will the information contained in documents submitted by producers be open to examination?

A. Such documents are open to examination by any authorized representative of the Secretary and to any member of the association, if in the opinion of the county committee such information will be used for purposes which will further the interest of the program.

101. Q. Will a producer be given the privilege of appealing from the decision of the county committee?

A. Yes. Appeals from the decision of the county committee may be made in accordance with instructions to be issued by the Secretary.

Regional Information Series SR Leaflet 1 (Revised)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ADMINISTRATION
WASHINGTON, JUNE 1936

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS CONCERNING THE 1936 AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION PROGRAM FOR THE SOUTHERN REGION

[This SR Leaflet 1 Revised revises and supersedes SR Leaflet 1 (issues of March 24 and 27, 1936) to take into account changes that were brought about by the revision of Southern Region Bulletin No. 1.]

OBJECTIVES OF THE PROGRAM

1. Q. What are the objectives of the 1936 agricultural conservation program?
   A. For the 1936 program the objectives stated in the act are—
      (1) To preserve and improve soil fertility;
      (2) To promote the economic use and conservation of land;
      (3) To reduce the exploitation, wasteful, and unscientific use of soil resources; and
      (4) To protect rivers and harbors against the results of soil erosion.

PUTTING THE PROGRAM INTO OPERATION

2. Q. What agencies are to administer the program?
   A. The Agricultural Adjustment Administration, the State Extension Service, a State agricultural conservation committee of which the majority of the members are farmers, and the county and community committeemen.
3. Q. Who are members of the county association?
   A. Any person owning or operating a farm in the county is considered a member, but any person ceases to be a member if he fails to file a work sheet within the period specified for filing work sheets or fails to carry out an approved soil-conservation program on his farm.
4. Q. What are the duties of the community committee?
   A. The duties are as follows:
      (1) To assist in preparing, checking, receiving, and approving work sheets, applications, and other documents submitted by producers;
      (2) To make recommendations for payments; and

76032°—36

(3) To ascertain and report when requested by the county committee the total acreage and production of soil-depleting crops and the utilization of land on farms, and to obtain such other data as may be necessary.

5. Q. What are the duties of the county committee?
   A. In general, the duties of the county committee are to review work sheets and applications for payment, make such adjustments as may be necessary, and hear appeal cases.
6. Q. What are the principal forms to be used by farmers in the 1936 agricultural conservation program?
   A. (1) A work sheet giving the location of the farm and the utilization of the land in 1935; and
   (2) An application for payment to be filed after performance showing the use of the land in 1936.
7. Q. What is the purpose of the work sheet?
   A. The purpose of the work sheet is to establish bases for the farm, to obtain a survey of farming conditions and practices and to help the producer plan his farming operations so that he may participate in the 1936 agricultural conservation program.
8. Q. May a share tenant who is renting land from two or more owners or landlords file one work sheet covering all such land?
   A. No. Separate work sheets must be filed for each separately owned tract of land.
9. Q. If a farm is mortgaged, must the person holding the mortgage sign the work sheet and application?
   A. No.
10. Q. If a farm is being purchased on installments for cash or fixed commodity payments, should the seller of the farm sign the work sheet or application?
   A. No.
11. Q. If a farm is located in more than one county, in which county should the work sheet and application be submitted?
   A. They should be submitted in the county in which the principal dwelling on the land is located, or, if there is no dwelling on the land, they should be filed in the county in which the major portion of the land is located.
12. Q. What is meant by the term "owner"?
   A. "Owner" means a person who owns land which is not rented to another for cash or for a fixed commodity payment, or who rents land from another for cash or for a fixed commodity payment, or who is purchasing land on installments for cash or for a fixed commodity payment.
13. Q. What is meant by the term "operator"?
   A. "Operator" means a person who as owner or share tenant is operating a farming unit and is entitled to receive all or a portion of the crops or their proceeds. If a share tenant sublets part or all of the farming unit to another share tenant, and both share tenants are entitled to share in the crops or their proceeds, both shall be considered operators.

14. Q. What is a "share tenant"?
    A. A "share tenant" is a person other than an owner or share cropper who is operating a farm and is entitled to receive a portion of the crops it produces or the proceeds of the crops. If a share tenant sublets a farm to another person, and both persons are entitled to share in the crops or their proceeds, both shall be considered share tenants.
15. Q. What is a "sharecropper"?
    A. A "sharecropper" is a person who works a farm in whole or in part under the general supervision of the operator and who is entitled to receive for his labor a proportionate share of the crops or their proceeds.
16. Q. What is a "farming unit"?
    A. A "farming unit" means all land which is farmed by an operator in 1936 as a single unit. (The work stock, farm machinery, and labor used to cultivate this land being employed primarily for the cultivation of the unit.)
17. Q. What is a "farm"?
    A. A "farm" means all tracts of farm land in the same county under the same ownership, operated as all or part of a single farming unit by the same operator in 1936.
18. Q. What is meant by the term "cropland"?
    A. "Cropland" means all farm land which is tillable and from which at least one crop other than wild hay was harvested between January 1, 1930, and January 1, 1936, and all other farm land which is devoted to orchards or vineyards which had not reached bearing age on January 1, 1936.
19. Q. What is meant by "total soil-depleting base"?
    A. "Total soil-depleting base" means the total number of acres established for the farm as the acreage normally used for the production of soil-depleting crops.
20. Q. What is meant by "general soil-depleting base"?
    A. "General soil-depleting base" means the number of acres established for the farm as the acreage normally used for the production of all soil-depleting crops, except cotton, tobacco, peanuts, rice, and sugarcane for sugar. The general soil-depleting base is the difference between the total soil-depleting base and the sum of any cotton, tobacco, peanut, rice, and sugarcane soil-depleting bases, subject to certain adjustments.
21. Q. What is the "cotton soil-depleting base"?
    A. The "cotton soil-depleting base" is the number of acres established for the farm as the acreage normally used for the production of cotton.
22. Q. What is the "tobacco soil-depleting base"?
    A. The "tobacco soil-depleting base" is the number of acres established for the farm as the acreage normally used for the production of tobacco.
23. Q. What is the "peanut soil-depleting base"?
    A. The "peanut soil-depleting base" is the number of acres established for the farm as the acreage normally used for the production of peanuts.

24. Q. What is the "sugarcane soil-depleting base"?
A. The "sugarcane soil-depleting base" is the number of acres on the farm used for the production of sugarcane for sugar in 1936, provided that the sugarcane acreage is not in excess of the total soil-depleting base less the sum of any cotton, tobacco, rice, and peanut soil-depleting bases.

25. Q. What is the "rice soil-depleting base"?
A. The "rice soil-depleting base" is the number of acres allocated to the farm for the production of rice in 1936.

26. Q. What is the "soil-conserving payment"?
A. The "soil-conserving payment" is a payment for the diversion of acreage from any soil-depleting base to the production of soil-conserving crops and to approved soil-building practices. It is also referred to as the class I payment.

27. Q. What is the "soil-building payment"?
A. The "soil-building payment" is a payment for the carrying out of such soil-building practices as are approved by the Secretary. This payment is also referred to as the class II payment.

28. Q. What is the "soil-building allowance"?
A. The "soil-building allowance" is the maximum amount which may be paid for soil-building practices on a farm. The soil-building allowance for any farm is calculated by multiplying the number of acres of cropland in soil-conserving crops on the farm in 1936 by $1, except that if the soil-conserving acreage is less than 10 acres the soil-building allowance shall be $10. In computing the soil-building allowance, the acreage of soil-conserving crops will include the number of acres devoted to winter-cover crops and green manure crops, seeded following vegetable crops, including potatoes and sweetpotatoes and plowed or disked under as green manure between January 1, 1936, and October 1, 1936, after having attained at least 2 months' growth.

CROP CLASSIFICATION

29. Q. What are the soil-depleting crops on which a class I payment may be made for diverting the acreage of such crops to the production of soil-conserving crops or to soil-building practices?
A. The following crops are soil-depleting crops on which a class I payment may be made for acreage diversion:
(1) Cotton.
(2) Tobacco.
(3) Peanuts, if harvested as nuts.
(4) Rice.
(5) Sugarcane.
(6) Corn (including field corn, broom corn, sweet corn, and popcorn).
(7) Small grains harvested for grain or hay (wheat, oats, barley, rye, and grain mixtures).
(8) Grain sorghums, sweet sorghums, and millets.

(9) Irish potatoes.
(10) Sweetpotatoes.
(11) Soybeans, if harvested for crushing.
(12) Truck and vegetable crops, including melons and strawberries.

80. Q. What are the approved soil-conserving crops?
A. The following crops are classified as soil-conserving:
(1) Annual winter legumes, including vetch, winter peas, bur and crimson clover; biennial legumes, including sweet and alsike clover; perennial legumes, including alfalfa, kudzu, and sericea; summer legumes, including soybeans, except when produced for seed for crushing, velvetbeans, crotalaria, cowpeas; and annual varieties of lespedeza.
(2) Peanuts, when pastured.
(3) Perennial grasses, including Dallis, redtop, orchard, Bermuda, carpet, or grass mixtures, and Sudan grass with or without such nurse crops as rye, oats, wheat, barley, or grain mixtures, when such nurse crops are pastured or clipped green.
(4) Winter-cover crops, including rye, barley, oats, and grain mixtures, winter pastured or not, and turned as green manure; or if harvested and followed by summer legumes.
(5) Forest trees, cropland planted to forest trees since January 1, 1934.
(6) Sorghum or millet when seeded on cropland between January 1, 1936, and July 31, 1936, if all of the crop is left on the land or plowed under.

81. Q. What uses of land are classed as neither soil-depleting nor soil-conserving and which cannot be counted in establishing bases in 1936?
A. Land devoted to the following uses shall be regarded as not used for the production of a soil-depleting crop or a soil-conserving crop:
(1) Vineyards, tree fruits, small fruits, or nut trees.
(2) Idle cropland.
(3) Cultivated fallow land, including clean, cultivated orchards and vineyards.
(4) Wasteland, roads, lanes, lots, yards, etc.
(5) Woodland, other than cropland planted to forest trees since January 1, 1934.

82. Q. How will the acreage of soil-depleting crops interplanted with legumes be regarded?
A. In determining the base acreage for the farm, filling out the work sheet, and in checking the acreage of crops in the determination of performance:
(1) The acreage of any soil-depleting crop (other than corn, sweet corn, grain sorghum, and sweet sorghum) interplanted with legumes shall be considered as 100 percent soil-depleting acreage regardless of whether or not legumes were interplanted with such crops prior to or in 1936.

(2) The acreage of corn, sweet corn, grain sorghum, and sweet sorghum, when interplanted with summer legumes prior to or in 1936, shall be classed according to the actual amount of such acreage occupied by each interplanted crop; provided that in no event will the legume acreage be counted as such unless the legumes occupy at least one-third of the land and attain a good growth; and provided further that when corn or sweet corn is interplanted with legumes the number of stalks of corn per acre shall not exceed that number determined by multiplying by 9,000 the percentage of the acreage determined to be occupied by corn.

33. Q. Will a soil-conserving payment be made in connection with corn, sweet corn, grain sorghum, and sweet sorghum that is interplanted with a soil-conserving crop?

A. Yes. However, no soil-conserving payment shall be made with respect to the diversion of acreage from such crops to soil-conserving crops, if the diversion is accomplished by changing from the planting alone of such crops prior to 1936 to the interplanting of such crops with legumes in 1936.

34. Q. Will small grains followed by summer legumes classify as diverted acreage in connection with a soil-conserving payment?

A. Yes. However, no soil-conserving payment shall be made with respect to the diversion of acreage of food and feed grains from the general soil-depleting base to soil-conserving crops, if the diversion is accomplished by changing from small grains not followed by summer legumes, prior to 1936, to small grains followed by summer legumes in 1936.

ESTABLISHMENT OF BASES

35. Q. How will the general soil-depleting base be determined?

A. This base will be the acreage in soil-depleting crops (except for cotton, tobacco, rice, harvested peanuts, and sugarcane for sugar) on the farm in 1935 unless it is determined that such acreage is not in accordance with the general farming practices in the locality, in which case adjustments may be made, and further adjustments will be made for acres which were rented to the Secretary in 1935.

36. Q. How is the base cotton acreage for a farm determined?

A. The 1936 base cotton acreage for those farms covered by 1934 and 1935 cotton-adjustment contracts will be established upon the basis of the 1935 base acreage, with adjustments to take care of unusual or abnormal conditions. For those farms not covered by contracts in 1935, the 1936 base cotton acreage will be established in much the same manner as the base was established in 1935 for those farms that were covered by contracts.

37. Q. How is the base tobacco acreage for a farm determined?
A. The base tobacco acreage will be based upon the base acreage which was provided for under the proposed 1936 agricultural adjustment program.
38. Q. How will the base peanut acreage for a farm be determined?
A. The base peanut acreage will be determined essentially in the same manner as it would have been determined under the proposed 1936 agricultural adjustment program.
39. Q. How will the base rice acreage for a farm be determined?
A. The base rice acreage for a farm for 1936 will be the average acreage grown in the years 1929 to 1933, inclusive, by each producer participating in the production of rice on the farm in 1936, subject to adjustment because of unusual conditions.
40. Q. How will the base acreage of sugarcane for sugar be determined?
A. The base acreage of sugarcane for sugar will be the acreage of such crop grown on the farm in 1936 not in excess of the total soil-depleting base less the sum of any cotton, tobacco, peanuts, and rice soil-depleting bases.
41. Q. How will the acreage of sugarcane not grown for sugar be classified?
A. This acreage will be included in the "general soil-depleting crop" group.
42. Q. If a crop is planted in the fall of one calendar year for harvest in the succeeding calendar year, which year will be used in designating the base acreage planted to such crop?
A. The calendar year during which the crop is harvested should be used.

CONDITIONS OF THE GRANT AND PAYMENTS

43. Q. What types of payments will be made to farmers?
A. (1) A class I payment (see question 26).
(2) A class II payment (see question 27).
44. Q. May a producer qualify for a soil-building payment if he does not qualify for a soil-conserving payment?
A. Yes.
45. Q. May a soil-building (class II) payment be made for carrying out two or more approved soil-building practices on the same acreage in 1936?
A. Yes; but the total soil-building payment shall not exceed the soil-building allowance for the farm.
46. Q. Will a class II payment be made for carrying out an approved soil-building practice on an acreage from which a soil-depleting crop was harvested in 1936?
A. Yes; subject to the limitation of the soil-building allowance.
47. Q. May the acreage of food and feed crops needed on the farm be diverted for payment?
A. Payment will be made for the diversion of only that acreage of food and feed crops grown in excess of the home-consumption needs for the farm in 1936 but not in excess of 15 percent of the general soil-depleting base.

48. Q. Will there be any deduction for increases in food and feed crops?

A. Unless food and feed crops are grown in excess of the home-consumption needs for the farm, no deduction will be made with respect to an increase in such crops when grown in combination with a soil-conserving crop.

49. Q. How will the quantity of food and feed crops for home consumption be determined?

A. By standards set up by the State committee.

50. Q. For what is a class I payment made?

A. A class I payment will be made for diverting acreage from soil-depleting crops to the production of soil-conserving crops and to approved soil-building practices.

51. Q. In determining whether there is sufficient acreage in soil-conserving crops to qualify for full payment, how is the minimum soil-conserving acreage with respect to the general soil-depleting base determined?

A. Fifteen percent of the acreage remaining after subtracting the acreage for home needs from the entire general soil-depleting base.

52. Q. In computing the maximum acreage which may be diverted (for payment) from the general soil-depleting base, shall 15 percent be taken of the entire general soil-depleting base or 15 percent of such base after the acreage for home use has been deducted?

A. Payment may be made for the diversion of 15 percent of the entire general soil-depleting base provided that no part of the acreage needed for food and feed for home consumption is diverted.

53. Q. Will a farmer be required to have a minimum acreage of soil-conserving crops in order to receive a full class I payment?

A. Yes. To receive the full amount of a class I payment a farmer must have an acreage of soil-conserving crops on cropland on the farm in 1936 which equals or exceeds the sum of—

(1) Fifteen percent of the general soil-depleting base. (See question 51.)
(2) Twenty percent of the cotton soil-depleting base.
(3) Twenty percent of the tobacco soil-depleting base.
(4) Twenty percent of the peanut soil-depleting base.
(5) Forty percent of the sugarcane soil-depleting base.

54. Q. What is the rate of the class I payment for diverting acreage from the production of cotton?

A. Payment will be made at the rate of approximately 5 cents for each pound of the normal yield of lint cotton per acre diverted.

55. Q. What is the maximum acreage diversion with respect to cotton on which a class I payment may be made?

A. Thirty-five percent of the base cotton acreage for the farm, except that if the base cotton acreage for the farm is 5 acres or less, payment may be made for diverting 2 acres or the base acreage, whichever is the smaller.

56. Q. What is the rate of the class I payment for each acre diverted from the production of tobacco?
A. (1) Five cents per pound for flue-cured or Burley;
(2) Six cents per pound for Georgia-Florida type 62;
(3) Three cents per pound for Georgia-Florida type 45, or any other kind of tobacco.

57. Q. What is the maximum acreage with respect to which a class I payment on tobacco will be made?
A. Thirty percent of the tobacco soil-depleting base for each specified kind of tobacco on the farm.

58. Q. Will a class I payment be made if the minimum requirements for soil-conserving acreage are not met?
A. Yes. However, a deduction will be made from any class I payment which would be made with respect to the farm in an amount equal to one and one-half times the rate per acre of the class I payment for diversion from the general soil-depleting base for the farm, multiplied by the number of acres by which the total acreage of soil-conserving crops on cropland on the farm in 1936 is less than the minimum acreage specified in question 53.

59. Q. What is the rate of the class I payment for acreage diversion on peanuts harvested for nuts?
A. One and one-fourth cents for each pound of the normal yield per acre diverted.

60. Q. What is the maximum acreage diversion with respect to peanuts harvested for nuts for which a class I payment will be made?
A. Twenty percent of the peanut soil-depleting base for the farm.

61. Q. What is the rate of soil-conserving payment on rice?
A. The maximum soil-conserving payment will be made in the amount of 20 cents for each 100 pounds of the producer's domestic consumption quota. A producer will qualify for such maximum payment if the acreage planted in 1936 is not less than 85 percent nor more than 100 percent of his base rice acreage. If such acreage does not equal 85 percent or is more than 100 percent of his base rice acreage, deductions will be made. The domestic consumption quota is that percentage of the producer's average rice production which is domestically consumed.

62. Q. What is the rate of the class I payment with respect to diversion from the general soil-depleting base?
A. The rate of the class I payment for diversion from soil-depleting crops, other than cotton, tobacco, peanuts, rice, and sugarcane for sugar, varies among States, counties, and individual farms according to the productivity of the land, but the average for the United States will be $10 per acre.

63. Q. How will the soil-conserving payment be divided between landlord and tenant?
A. With minor exceptions, the class I payment (except that payment made in connection with rice and sugarcane for sugar) will be divided as follows:

(1) Thirty-seven and one-half percent to the producer who furnishes the land;
(2) Twelve and one-half percent to the producer who furnishes the work stock and equipment;
(3) Fifty percent to be divided in the same proportion as the crops or the proceeds from crops on which class I payments are made, are divided.

64. Q. For what is a soil-building or class II payment made?
A. This payment will be made for carrying out approved soil-building practices.

65. Q. Where may a farmer obtain information concerning approved soil-building practices on which payment will be made?
A. The soil-building practices which have been approved by the Secretary of Agriculture and upon which payment will be made are contained in Southern Region Bulletin No. 2, a copy of which may be obtained from the office of the county agent.

66. Q. Is there a limit on the class II payment for a farm?
A. Yes. The total class II payment for each farm cannot exceed the soil-building allowance for the farm. (See question 28).

67. Q. To whom will the class II payment be made?
A. To the person who incurred the expense with reference to the soil-building practice(s). Where two or more producers incur the expense with respect to any practice, the class II payment for the practice shall be divided equally between them.

68. Q. If a producer increases his acreage planted to any soil-depleting crop above the soil-depleting base established for such crop, may he still receive a payment?
A. Yes. He may receive a payment if he has otherwise qualified, but an amount will be subtracted from his total payment equal to the class I payment for the excess acreage, on the same basis that he would have received for diverting the same number of acres. This would not apply, however, if the excess acreage were used for the production of food and feed crops for home consumption grown in combination with a soil-conserving crop.

69. Q. When will a payment be made?
A. As soon as possible after the producer has made application and has established proof that he has met the conditions of the grant.

70. Q. In case there are two or more persons entitled to receive payment on a farm, will payment be made to each?
A. Yes. Payment will be made by check drawn payable to each individual owner, operator, tenant, or sharecropper.

71. Q. Can claims for payment be assigned?
A. No.

72. Q. How must signatures appear on documents relating to the 1936 agricultural program?
A. Signatures should always be written in ink or with indelible pencil. The applicant should be very careful to sign his name the same way on all documents. Many delays will be eliminated if this procedure is followed.

ADMINISTRATION

73. Q. What Federal agency is in charge of the 1936 agricultural conservation program?
    A. The Agricultural Adjustment Administration of the United States Department of Agriculture.
74. Q. What is the regional organization for the United States?
    A. The United States has been divided into five regions for administrative purposes. They are:
        (1) The Southern Region: South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, Texas, and Oklahoma.
        (2) The East Central Region: Tennessee, Kentucky, North Carolina, Virginia, West Virginia, Maryland, and Delaware.
        (3) The Northeast Region: Pennsylvania, New Jersey, New York, Connecticut, Massachusetts, Maine, Vermont, New Hampshire, and Rhode Island.
        (4) The North Central Region: Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, Missouri, Nebraska, South Dakota, and Minnesota.
        (5) The Western Region: North Dakota, Kansas, Colorado, Wyoming, Montana, New Mexico, Arizona, California, Utah, Nevada, Idaho, Oregon, and Washington.
75. Q. Will the information contained in documents submitted by producers be open to examination?
    A. Such documents are open to examination by any authorized representative of the Secretary and to any member of the association, if in the opinion of the county committee such information will be used for purposes which will further the interest of the program.
76. Q. Will a producer be given the privilege of appealing from the decision of the county committee?
    A. Yes. Appeals from the decision of the county committee may be made in accordance with instructions to be issued by the Secretary.

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